UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26345
24 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Armenia is continuing its aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic.

Demonstrating once again their scandalous contempt for the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, Armenian armed forces have carried out a large-scale attack in the south-west sector adjacent to the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontier, completely surrounding as of this hour the district centres of Fizuli and Djebrail and occupying dozens of inhabited localities in the Fizuli, Djebrail, Kubatly and Zangelan districts. (The latter has no common border with Nagorny Karabakh and is subject to continual attacks by Armenia.) The armed forces of the Republic of Armenia are simultaneously engaged in a massive rocket-artillery bombardment of settlements in the Kazakh and Tauz districts, situated a significant distance from Nagorny Karabakh.

The fact that all this is occurring immediately after the adoption of the statement made on 18 August by the President of the Security Council, which condemned the attacks of the Armenian armed forces directed against Fizuli and other populated areas in the south-western part of the Azerbaijani Republic and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from those areas, and also from the previously occupied districts of Kelbajar and Agdam, bears witness to Armenia's disregard of the urgent calls by the world community for an end to the bloody conflict, which has already lasted five years and which was caused by the desire of the Armenian expansionists to seize a significant part of the territory of the sovereign Azerbaijani Republic.

The attempts made by various international forums to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict are continually being nipped in the bud by repeated acts of provocation on the part of the Armenian armed forces. That has also occurred on this occasion.

On the very day after the adoption of the statement by the President of the Security Council, Armenian armed forces stepped up their onslaught against the district centre of Djebrail and, for a short time on 19 August, occupied the town. Despite the fact that, with the aid of reinforcements, units of the Azerbaijani national army soon succeeded in re-establishing control over the town, Armenian units strengthened their positions on the heights that encircle the town to the north and are continuing to rain fire upon it. By 20 August,

Armenian armed forces had already occupied 34 villages in the Fizuli district and 14 villages in the Djebrail district.

Since 18 August, deadly clashes have continued around the village of Gyulebird in the southern part of Lachin district of the Azerbaijani Republic. Military hardware and personnel from the military base at Kornidzor in Armenian territory were transferred to this sector of the front by the Armenian expeditionary corps command. Although Azerbaijani troops repulsed Armenian forces from one of the elevations surrounding Gyulebird, Armenian positions at this point are 5-6 kilometres inside the territory of Azerbaijan.

At the same time, frontier villages in the Kubatly and Zangelan districts were subjected to intensive bombardment from the territory of the Kafan district of Armenia. The village of Soyug in the Ordubad district of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic also came under shelling from Armenian territory.

On 21 August, with the aid of a 12-tank armoured group sent in along the Agdam-Khojavend highway, Armenian armed forces launched an attack to the east of Nagorny Karabakh, deep into Azerbaijani territory. As a result of this assault, they captured the inhabited locality of Agburun and several hills overlooking the village of Ovshar in the Agjabedi district, 30 kilometres from the border of Nagorny Karabakh.

On the night of 22 August, the Armenian army once again launched a massive assault on Fizuli. The town was attacked from three sides. In the face of numerically superior enemy forces, the Fizuli garrison, while continuing to fight, was forced to withdraw from the town in an easterly direction. Rearguard Azerbaijani elements, covering the retreat of units of the national army of Azerbaijan from Fizuli, continued yesterday to fight in the eastern suburbs of this important district centre in south-western Azerbaijan (in the villages of Yukhary Aibasanly, Seyidmakhmudly and Makhmudly). According to the situation on the morning of 23 August, the front had already moved 5 kilometres further east and 10-13 kilometres further south of Fizuli. As a result of the Armenian attack, 42 inhabited localities in the Fizuli district were occupied.

By all evidence, even the latest territorial acquisitions do not satisfy the appetites of the Armenian aggressors, as can be seen from the attacks in the direction of the village of Gyulistan, Geranboy district, which were renewed during the past few days.

The above facts demonstrate that the cautious, half-hearted approach towards condemning the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic has created the impression on the part of the Republic of Armenia that it enjoys full impunity and is able to ignore the decisions of such authoritative forums as the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council, which have mandatory force.

This once again strengthens the Azerbaijani side in the belief that only immediate recognition of the Republic of Armenia as the aggressor and the imposition against it of the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations can compel the Armenian military clique to respect the principles of international law and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26346
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 20 August 1993 on the killing of a Yugoslav border guard and incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses serious concern over the continuous provocation of armed incidents and other provocations from the Albanian side of the Yugoslav-Albanian border where violations of the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia occur. From 1 January to 6 August 1993, the Albanian side caused 45 incidents, out of which 20 involved the use of arms. In recent months border incidents intensified and a large number of civilians and military persons from the Albanian side took part in these incidents. The aggressiveness of the Albanian provocations and the seriousness of the illegal incursions into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are reflected in particular in the ruthless use of firearms against Yugoslav border patrols on their regular duty of guarding and securing the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as in the pulling down of border marks. In this connection, we condemn most energetically the killing of a Yugoslav border guard, shot in an armed ambush of the border patrol of the Yugoslav Army, on 19 August 1993, in close proximity to the Albanian border in Yugoslav territory.

The escalation of the armed attacks against Yugoslav border guards and the violation of the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is part of the deliberate policy of the Government of the Republic of Albania to cause tension at the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to destabilize the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija and in the broader region of the Balkans, aimed at achieving its specific goals.

This policy was also confirmed by the statement of the President of Albania, Salih Berisha, of 10 August 1993, made on Albanian television and by the request of the Government of Albania to the Security Council, which called openly for the placing of Kosovo under the control of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations and for the dispatching of foreign monitors to the border between Albania and Serbia and to Kosovo.

These official Albanian positions openly disclose before the eyes of the entire world public the real intentions and objectives of the policy of the Government of Albania, which is directed against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is obvious that the highest official representatives of Albania are continuing and intensifying the policy of the communist regime of Enver Hoxha for the creation of "greater Albania" which, in addition to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, should also include parts of other Balkan States. Such a policy is also manifested in the open support to, and incitement of, the secessionist forces in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija. It was also manifested particularly by the official recognition of the so-called "Republic of Kosovo" by Albania.

By its open interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the instigation of, and assistance to, the secessionist forces, by abetting terrorist actions in Kosovo, by the escalation of border incidents and by calling for military intervention against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Government of Albania openly violates the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki principles and the Paris Charter of the Conference

on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and other international acts relating to respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States. The present policy of the Government of Albania towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in the Balkans is a source of great danger for peace and stability in the region.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressed its readiness on many occasions for the normalization and development of relations with Albania and initiated meetings and talks between government representatives of the two countries on all questions related to bilateral relations. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, committed to the principles of the policy of good-neighbourly relations, will continue such a policy.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejects the unfounded accusations of the Government of Albania concerning responsibility for the border incidents. In its efforts to ensure that unwanted border incidents not be repeated and that the regime of the inter-State border be brought back in line with international norms, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia pointed out, on a number of occasions, the need for preventive activity in order to check illegal crossings of the Albanian-Yugoslav border by Albanian nationals and to regulate all questions of common interest by agreement. However, for more than a year, the Government of Albania has, without any reason, refused to respond to our request for a meeting of the main Joint Inter-State Commission for Border Incidents.

Contrary to all international norms and standards, the Government of Albania has tried to minimize the importance of the existence of the inter-State border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as with its other neighbours with which, as it is known, it has very serious border problems. By abetting its citizens in illegally crossing State borders, the Government of Albania consciously brings into jeopardy the lives of its citizens and creates tension in its relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other neighbouring countries.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the United Nations of all incidents that had occurred at the border with Albania, pointing out all the dangers inherent in such irresponsible Albanian behaviour and activity for stability, peace and security in the region.

The provocations and unfounded political and propaganda accusations of Albania correspond to the intensification of the international, political, economic and military pressure against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. An integral part of this anti-Yugoslav and in particular anti-Serbian policy of Albania, are its frequent requests to the Security Council, NATO and other international organizations to intervene in various ways, including militarily, in Yugoslavia and in particular in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia points out that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains committed to the idea of open borders and a free flow of peoples in accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and Paris Charter of CSCE. To that end it calls for an all-round dialogue with Albania on all outstanding issues concerning inter-State relations and

their normalization on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs and the realization of good-neighbourliness. This is the tested and best way for strengthening peace, security and stability in the region.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia therefore calls on the Government of Albania to show readiness for cooperation and, as a first step, to accept the proposal for the holding of an urgent meeting of the main Joint Inter-State Commission for Border Incidents and subsequently a meeting at the ministerial level.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue its efforts in reaching a constructive agreement with Albania on guarding and maintaining the regime of the State border.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will, as in the past, resolutely defend the territorial integrity, sovereignty and inviolability of its border as well as the lives of its border guards.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26347
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3267th meeting, on 24 August 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation of South Africa":

"The Security Council deplores the recent upsurge in violence and discord in South Africa, especially in the East Rand. This violence - terrible in its human toll - is even more tragic as the country proceeds on the path to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa and a new, more promising future for all its citizens.

"The Council recalls its statement in resolution 765 (1992) that it is the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary measures to stop immediately the violence and protect the life and property of all South Africans. The Council affirms that all parties in South Africa must assist the Government in preventing opponents of democracy from using violence to threaten the country's democratic transition. In this regard, the Council notes the proposal for a national peace force to restore and maintain order in volatile areas. Any such force should be genuinely representative of South African society and its major political bodies. Just as importantly, it must have the confidence, support and cooperation of the people of South Africa. The Council also welcomes efforts by the leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party to convince their followers to avoid further violence. The Council urges all of South Africa's leaders to work jointly to prevent violence in the election period ahead.

"The Security Council commends the international community, including the Organization of African Unity, the European Community and the Commonwealth, for playing a constructive role in helping to curb the violence in South Africa. The United Nations Peace Monitors, under the able supervision of the chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, have made a difference. People are alive today because of the tireless and courageous efforts of these and other international peace monitors. Yet far too many are dying. The world community must continue to signal firmly that it will not allow the violence to derail South Africa's political transition.

"The Council emphasizes the key role of the multiparty negotiating process in securing the transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa. It urges the parties to reaffirm their commitment to the multiparty negotiating process, to redouble their efforts to reach consensus on the transitional arrangements and constitutional issues still outstanding and to proceed to elections as planned in the coming year.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination to remain supportive of efforts to facilitate the peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy for the benefit of all South Africans. The Council is following developments in South Africa closely and will remain seized of the matter."

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26348
24 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, which reserved to the Council a decision on the deployment of observers, following implementation of a cease-fire,

Welcoming the signing of the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 between the Republic of Georgia and forces in Abkhazia,

Recalling its resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, in which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of observers for a period of three months,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report,

Reaffirming previous statements which underscored the vital importance of the maintenance of cease-fire agreements, in particular the statement of the President of the Security Council on 2 July 1993 (S/26032),

Determining that continuation of the conflict in Georgia threatens peace and stability in the region,

Noting that the parties to the conflict have committed themselves to withdrawal of forces from Abkhazia and that this withdrawal is at present under way,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 6 August 1993 (S/26250);

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in accordance with the above-mentioned report comprising up to eighty-eight military observers, plus minimal staff necessary to support UNOMIG, with the following mandate:

(a) To verify compliance with the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 with special attention to the situation in the City of Sukhumi;

(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved;

/...

93-46597 (E) 240893

240893

(c) To report to the Secretary-General on the implementation of its mandate including, in particular, violations of the Cease-fire Agreement;

3. Decides that UNOMIG is established for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General whether or not substantive progress had been made towards implementing measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report as appropriate, but in any event within three months, on the activities of UNOMIG;

5. Decides to keep under constant review the operational arrangements to implement the mandate contained in this resolution, in the light of any further recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in this regard;

6. Welcomes the proposed deployment of mixed interim monitoring groups of Georgian/Abkhaz/Russian units designed to consolidate the cease-fire, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate cooperation between the United Nations observers and these units within their respective mandates;

7. Calls on all parties to respect and implement the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 and to cooperate fully with UNOMIG and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Georgia;

8. Calls on the Government of the Republic of Georgia to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations a status of forces agreement to facilitate deployment of UNOMIG;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue energetically, through his Special Envoy, efforts to facilitate the peace process and negotiations, starting as soon as possible, towards the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its continuing support for the Secretary-General's ongoing cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in efforts to bring peace to Georgia and elsewhere in the region;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.